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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1873. NO. 144.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Private Calendar Day in Both Houses—Variety of Bills Passed—Petitions of Beaver County People Against Importation of Chinese Laborers—New Bills Introduced.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 25, 1873.

SENATE.

The following Senate bills were read:

Mr. Mackey—Act supplementary to the Mahoning and Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. Playford—Act to enable railroad companies better to secure the safety of persons and property, and increase their facilities and capacities.

Mr. McClure—To vacate portions of Second, Monroe and High streets, Port Perry, Allegheny county.

Bills Passed.

The following bills on private calendar were passed:

Act incorporating the Monongahela Savings bank.

Supplement to act authorizing the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds.

Continuing the time for the Monongahela Bridge Company to erect a new bridge.

To incorporate the Montrose Bridge Company.

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to open streets and lay down water pipes.

To legalize appropriations of Councils of Pittsburgh.

To legalize the election of Street Commissioners of the South Side, Pittsburgh.

To authorize the owners of property to determine what kind of pavement to be used.

Against Butler's Power.

Mr. Rutan presented the petition of twelve hundred citizens of Beaver county, asking the Legislature to pass a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members in Congress to vote for such bills as will prevent this further importation of Chinese labor.

Mr. Rutan said the petitions were mailed to him on the 3d of February, but were not received until to-day. He presumed the delay was owing to the fact that the person mailing supposed Senators had the franking privilege; and therefore did not pay the postage. He also presented a joint resolution, in accordance with the request of the petitioners, and moved to proceed to its consideration.

Objection made, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Rutan also presented a remonstrance of one hundred and fifty persons of Hanover township, Beaver county, against the passage of a law preventing cattle from running at large.

Public Charities.

Mr. Rutan also presented a bill in place, entitled "Supplement to Act Creating the Board of Public Charities," authorizing the Governor to remove a Commissioner for neglect of duty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten o'clock and considered the private calendar. The following Western bills were passed:

Authorizing School Directors of First ward, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Supplement to Nation's Savings bank, Allegheny.

Supplement to Shoe and Leather bank.

Incorporating the Home Real Estate and Savings bank.

Act incorporating the Pennsylvania Land Improvement Company.

Supplement to Safe Deposit Company of Wheatland.

Incorporating Union Savings bank.

Supplement to Temperanceville bank.

Supplement to Woodruff Sleeping Car.

Incorporating Union Bridge Company, with additional incorporators.

The Wylie Avenue Savings bank was objected off the calendar.

Mr. Allison, of Washington, presented the following bills and petitions:

A further supplement to act incorporating the House of Refuge, approved, April 23d, 1850; to confirm 3,850 perches of meadow land to Washington county by said House of Refuge, and authorize the Board of Directors of said Pennsylvania reform school to execute bonds and mortgage.

Also an act to change the road laws of West Beauseen township, Washington county; also, a petition for and one against the same.

Also a petition of 200 citizens, clergymen and manufacturers, citizens and taxpayers of the county of Washington praying for an appropriation in aid of the National Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. Latta called up the fish bill and had it repealed for Westmoreland. Many people there were put to a useless expense to change their mill dams.

Various attempts were made to fix Wednesday for the proceeding with this calendar, but the local option fight will prevent that.

Adjourned till ten o'clock Wednesday.

FIRES.

Dwelling House, Hardware and Grocery Store Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., February 25.

Isaac W. Jones's dwelling house, J. Dev. Hazzard & Co.'s hardware store, and Thomas Wilson & Co.'s grocery store, were burned this morning at three o'clock—all a total loss. Wilson & Co. and Hazzard & Co. are insured for $2,000 each; Jones's house for $4,000. The fire caught in Hazzard's store, and there is no fire engine in our town. Men, women and children worked hard carrying buckets.

CASUALTIES.

Freight Cars Off the Track—Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, February 25, 1873.

Early this morning the engine and two cars of a freight train were thrown from the track by a broken rail, near the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio and Fort Wayne Roads. One of the brakemen, named Joseph Wright, was instantly killed. The engineer and firemen were hurt, but not seriously. The two cars were loaded with mules, seven of which were killed and the others badly hurt.

CRIMES.

Three Murderers Taken to the Ohio Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ISONTON, OHIO, February 25, 1873.

Sheriff W. S. Merrill started for Columbus to-day with the following prisoners for the penitentiary: George Heil, eighteen months, for killing a boy; John Stevens, five years, for killing his nephew near the Pioneer furnace; and Wm. Broughton, five years, for killing Henry Wilson near Ice Creek.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It was authoritatively stated in Cairo yesterday that the counterfeiters Harp, arrested there last week, proves to be John Chambers, a noted counterfeiter, who is wanted at Cincinnati and other places on similar charges.

The disturbance at Quebec on Monday was not as serious as reported. Nobody was killed, and only one man seriously hurt.

The President yesterday pardoned two more of the Ku-Klux convicts, Charles Howard and James Blanks, of Alabama.

The steamer Main, from Bremen, arrived at New York last night.

The bonds stolen from Vice President Colfax were recovered in Baltimore yesterday.

Hon. Charles M. Owen died in Stockbridge, Mass., Monday.

The Marshall House, at Alexandrib, Va., where Col. Ellsworth was killed in 1861, was burned by an incendiary Monday night.

W. M. Tweed gave bail in $1,800 yesterday on four of the late indictments found against him. It is said that he will be required to give bail on twelve others.

The Omaha Common Council last night passed a resolution to the effect that in their opinion the lottery now advertised by J. M. Pattee of that city is a swindle, and the same is not and will not be indorsed by any member of Congress.

Hasson Lynch and John T. Abrams, citizens of Cecil county, Maryland, were killed by a train from Philadelphia yesterday morning. While walking on the track two trains passed in opposite directions, and they stepped out of the way of one and in front of the other.

Theories on Small-Pox.

The subject of small-pox has received an unusual degree of attention during the last two years, by reason of the great extent of country, both in Europe and America, over which it has prevailed, and because of the virulence of the disease in many of our large cities. Whenever the subject of small-pox is considered, the matter of vaccination always receives attention also. The theories which have been promulgated with reference to small-pox are almost numberless, and now Dr. R. H. Bakewell, who was for several years the President of the Board of Health in the British colony of Trinidad, has suggested in the London medical journals some theories which are novel and which have commanded very general attention.

He maintains that "vaccinia" is modified "variola," and he reports that half a dozen cases of active vaccination are quite capable of producing a genuine small-pox contagion. He thinks that there was much small-pox even in those districts where there was much vaccination. Dr. Bakewell has, since his return to England, made small-pox a special study, and has made many examinations with the microscope of the blood of small-pox patients and of subject of vaccination. He is sceptical as to the fixed period for the incubation of small-pox, and is of the opinion that it develops much faster in some systems than in others.

Judgment Day.

CREDIT MOBILIER BRIBERY.

Consideration of the Poland Committee's Report in the House of Representatives.

DEFENSE OF OAKES AMES.

NO VOTE TAKEN.

Louisiana Affairs Sharply Discussed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It was more than half-past eleven o'clock when the reading of the journal and other preliminary business was disposed of. Meantime the crowd became denser and the scene noisier. Ladies who had been admitted within the body of the Hall stood grouped up at the middle of the floor, and pressed around at the back of the circle. Many of them had achieved prominence by gaining possession of the chairs of members. They did not seem abashed or conscious of being out of place. On the contrary, they seem an air of unusual determination, persistent eagerness in the pursuit of their object. Mr. Halderman, apparently impressed with the incongruity of the surroundings, made a motion that the floor be cleared of all but members, but the Speaker informed him that the doors had been opened by unanimous consent, and that it was too late to object now. Mr. Halderman subsided, and his rebuff was hailed with laughter.

At 11:40 the Speaker announced that the special order was the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, as if unprepared, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill, whereupon Mr. GARFIELD intimated that it would be just as well for him to attend to his own business, and leave the Committee on Appropriations to manage its own affairs, a retort which brought the laugh against Butler.

The House then proceeded with the special order. When Clerk hall read the resolutions for the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, The Select Committee of the House has, after long and patient investigation of the testimony which is by them thought sufficient to show criminal action by one or more members of the House; and, whereas, the testimony shows that similar acts, if not crimes, have been committed by members of the House; and, whereas, it clearly appears that whatever acts were done or offenses committed by members of the House, or by civil officers of the United States now in office, or others, were done and committed more than five years ago, and within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and, whereas, no legal or constitutional right to use its power of expulsion of its members for misconduct or crime alleged done or committed by a member before his election exists, but the punishment of all acts and off nses against the laws should be, after trial by jury and judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, by whipping:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House, as it appears from the testimony submitted by the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, and the testimony submitted by the Select Committee of the Senate as well as testimony such as is legally receivable before or before any committee of Congress, and from the testimony of the Credit Mobilier stock among the capitalists of New York, and second as Government Director, Oliver Wright, was instantly killed. The engineer and firemen were hurt, but not seriously. The two cars were loaded with mules, seven of which were killed and the others badly hurt.

Mr. POLAND then opened the case for the prosecution in a speech full of facts and figures from the report of the committee. After showing by the testimony that at the time of the transaction the stock of the Credit Mobilier was worth from 90 to 100 per cent., he asked whether Ames was so utterly insensible to the laws of finance as to suppose that the stock, had he chosen to sell it, that he preferred to let members of Congress have it without any profit to him? How could the immense corporation sell at once to so extended in favor of members of Congress? His statement was unanswerable, and upon that winter was his position as a member of the House. Certain it was that he had been profiting ten shares of stock in a place to members of Congress.

Mr. BIGGS interrupted the argument of Mr. Poland, and asked him to state whether or not the article once showed that these leading members, to whom Ames was peddling the stock, knew of the profits from 200 to 300 per cent.

Mr. POLAND suggested to his friend from Delaware, that if he would wait he (Mr. Poland) would get along to that point. [Laughter.]

Mr. BIGGS—Well, I will wait.

Mr. POLAND went on with his argument, and said there was another consideration in the mind of Ames which induced him to let certain members this stock at 100 when he could have two or three per cent more as much for it. Was he any people merely to rely on a feeling of gratitude which they might show to him because he had given them a sporting profit? Ames had four or five times as much as he paid for it, but he relied on something stronger than that. He knew men well enough in the world to know that a man sometimes forgets kindnesses—that a man's gratitude for a kindly act does not last always. He had read enough Scripture to know that "where a man's treasure is there will his heart be also." Were not the motives Ames had avowed his whole philosophy on that subject. He had said that "the difficulty is not to obtain get a member's attention to a thing unless he has an interest to do so. He had therefore to contrive some means or other to get him to make the interests of those leading men in Congress identical with his own, so that they should be watchful in relation to this matter as he himself. Ames knew that himself and his friends had stood on a volcano which sooner or later he knew would be exposed. In order to prevent the explosion, he had planned a deep laid scheme of villainy, and he understood it would be a good thing, when that time came, that he should have, if possible, some strong backers, and he had intended by his course of conduct to provide himself with them. He was so far the very purpose, and with the intent to influence their action as members of Congress in their votes to come before them, and that was an act of bribery in Ames, for which he might have been sent to the penitentiary, even although every member had received stock from him in entire innocence. The law did not require that the intent to bribe in the person to whom a present was made. It was an insidious attempt to undertake to bind men over in gratitude that constituted bribery. It would not do for Ames to plead ignorance of the law. That plea was not permitted to the most debased and ignorant criminal, and was the House to listen to that rule of law for the benefit of a millionaire, and of a ten year member of Congress? Was that man to stand up in such presence, or anywhere for him, and say that he did not know what the law was, and didn't know that he was violating it? If a man should in sense say so would it be that which their predecessors has declared a penitentiary offense, and should forever disqualify a man from holding the meanest office, was such man fit to sit here as one of the law makers of the nation? Mr. POLAND submitted whether, even in the most charitable view of Ames's conduct, that man was one who ought to be tolerated as a member of the House.

Passing then to the case of James Brooks, Mr. POLAND detailed the testimony which justified the resolution reported for the expulsion of Brooks. He (Poland) was on the floor at the time of Oakes Ames's contract, Brooks was thoroughly familiar with the whole subject, first as the agent of Durant, for placing of shares of Credit Mobilier stock among the capitalists of New York, and second as Government Director. Oliver Wright, was instantly killed. The engineer and firemen were hurt, but not seriously. The two cars were loaded with mules, seven of which were killed and the others badly hurt.

Mr. BROOKS (interrupting) corrected Mr. Poland's statement as to his being a government director at the time of Oakes Ames's contract. That contract was issued August 1867, and he Brooks was not nominated till October, 1867, and had not accepted the office till January, 1868.

Mr. POLAND protested that he would not for his right hand misrepresent the gentleman. If the [illegible] Brooks had said was not in the slightest degree in conflict with what he (Poland) had said. The Oakes Ames contract had been executed in August, 1867, but it had been found that the trap was not properly set, and under the advice of untidy counsel new machinery had to be devised in order to run successfully, so as to cheat the United States government, to cheat the State of Pennsylvania, and to cheat the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The matter was not completed until about the middle of October and Brooks had become a director on the first of October. There was not the slightest evidence that Brooks ever considered himself anything but a full fledged government director. There was no evidence that he had performed any official act before January, 1868, but it never had been suggested that he had not accepted the office and that all his duties were incumbent on him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Poland whether he meant that Mr. Brooks should be treated differently from any other member, because he had been a government director.

Mr. POLAND had no doubt that the acts of Mr. Brooks as a government director would furnish cause for his expulsion as a member of the House. Mr. Brooks must have been perfectly familiar with the whole scheme of fraud. Ames, the intimate acquaintance with Durant and from his official relations as government director. It could not be supposed that while he was employed by Durant to place his Credit Mobilier stock among New York capitalists, he was not well informed as to the reasons why that stock was valuable or not valuable.

At the expiration of the hour allowed for each member in debate, Mr. POTTER moved that Mr. Poland's time be extended for half an hour. Agreed to unanimously.

Mr. POLAND proceeded with his argument, analyzing the testimony. Referring to Brooks, and to the relations of his son-in-law (Neilson) with the Credit Mobilier stock, as its ostensible owner, he declared that Brooks, knowing the offense must be deliberately put himself in a position to share in the profits. The committee held that the facts proved abundantly official misconduct on the part of Mr. Brooks, and the committee also held that as a matter of law that was good and sufficient grounds for his expulsion as a member of Congress. It had been argued yesterday, by some gentlemen on the floor of the Judiciary Committee, that Congress had no jurisdiction over the matter of this kind, and had no right to expel a man for something done prior to his official term as a member. This committee differed entirely from that gentleman on the few indorsers whom he had got and whom he called members of the Judiciary Committee, laughter.] The Select Committee differed *toto cœlo* with these gentlemen in regard to the law on that subject. It had been laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in many cases, and in full accordance with the principles of the common law, that the power to punish for contempt is inherent in the legislative body, and that it is not confined to the punishment of offenses committed in the presence of the body, but extends to all cases of misconduct affecting the public interests of the corporate body. The power to punish for contempt was asked for three years and a half after the date of the alleged offense. It was not, therefore, a question of ex post facto law. The power was inherent, and then only in the settlement of a purely judicial question, and after due notice and warning, acted upon it in a critical period of its fortunes, and in relation to which no controversy had ever before been made. It was a power to be exercised with all legislation sought granted, and no future action of Congress could be looked for or needed. It charged that I have been guilty of selling to members of Congress stock at par value, and on credit, for prices below the true value, with intent to influence the votes and decisions of such members. If the charge was true, it was bribery. Upon these facts, all of which should be shown to the satisfaction of the House to justify its action in the premises before them, and that was an act of bribery in Ames, for which he might have been sent to the penitentiary, even although every member had received stock from him in entire innocence. The law did not require that the intent to bribe in the person to whom a present was made. It was an insidious attempt to undertake to bind men over in gratitude that constituted bribery. It would not do for Ames to plead ignorance of the law. That plea was not permitted to the most debased and ignorant criminal, and was the House to listen to that rule of law for the benefit of a millionaire, and of a ten year member of Congress? Was that man to stand up in such presence, or anywhere for him, and say that he did not know what the law was, and didn't know that he was violating it? If a man should in sense say so would it be that which their predecessors has declared a penitentiary offense, and should forever disqualify a man from holding the meanest office, was such man fit to sit here as one of the law makers of the nation? Mr. POLAND submitted whether, even in the most charitable view of Ames's conduct, that man was one who ought to be tolerated as a member of the House.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1873.

A NEW CANDIDATE has appeared in the field for the Massachusetts Senatorship in the person of Speaker SANFORD, of the Lower House of the Legislature.

IT is greatly to be deplored that the negotiations for the settlement of the miners demands in South Wales, which it was hoped would have been consummated yesterday, should have resulted in failure. There never was a strike which bids fair to occasion more misery to men and more grievous loss to all other interests. If the amount of wages be all that is in dispute, the question ought to admit of easy settlement. One thing is certain. Masters and men have to readjust their mutual relations, and it certainly would be better to do so promptly than after all the grace of a concession is rendered unattainable. *Trades Unionism* is said to be at the bottom of the whole difficulty.

THE LEGISLATURE of Mississippi has just passed a civil rights law which prohibits any discrimination between whites and blacks by common carriers, hotel keepers, theatrical lessees, or managers of other places of entertainment. The equal and impartial enjoyment of public accommodation of all kinds is declared "to have always been, is now, and shall forever remain a right inherent in every citizen or person, and which right shall not be denied, abridged or infringed on account of any distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Any person who infringes the statute is liable to a *fine of* $300 and a year's imprisonment. Measures of a similar character are also pending in the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey.

THE SYNDICATE is reported to have under advisement a proposition to request the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a call of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000, instead of $100,000,000 in five-twenty bonds of 1862. This action, it is stated, is advisable because there are only ten million dollars of these bonds in this country, and American subscriptions to the new bonds amount to about twenty-five millions; the object is, by accepting other five-twenty six per cents. in exchange, to prevent a drain of cash gold. Application has been made to the Treasury Department to allow the privilege of using sixes of 1864 to overcome the difficulty. Perfect confidence is expressed at the Treasury that the next offer will absorb the entire five per cent. loan with ease. The American subscriptions are to be adjusted on June 12th, the same date as the European subscriptions.

WHILE IT IS sincerely to be hoped that success may crown the efforts which are being made on the part of the leading minds of Spain to establish a Republic, it is quite evident that their pathway is to be hedged about with difficulties of no common order. Already the partisan influences which crippled the policy of AMADEUS are beginning to make themselves felt. What with the claims of the Carlists on the one hand, and the attempts of party leaders to secure personal aggrandizement on the other, the new government will have many dangerous obstacles to surmount before the civil and ecclesiastical enfranchisement of the country is accomplished. "Hands off" among the monarchists of Europe. Let the newest born among the peoples have fair play.

IT IS to be regretted that Senator MORTON'S resolution looking to the immediate consideration of the report of the committee in the case of Senator CALDWELL, was not adopted. The important facts in the case were established beyond dispute, and the committee expressed themselves satisfied that at least fifty thousand dollars of CALDWELL'S money was expended in various illegitimate ways by his friends in forwarding his Senatorial interests, in addition to the costs involved in buying off ex-Governor CARNEY. After such damaging evidence there was no excuse whatever for delay. CALDWELL evidently had an idea that politics is simply a game of bribery and deceit, and that, according to the code of honor as it prevails in political circles, he was doing nothing disgraceful; and the plain truth of the matter is, that any Senator who seeks to save such a person from just punishment is morally not a whit better than an accomplice in his misdeeds. The Senate should have used that dispatch which a betrayed and injured people had the right to demand.

A MATTER of very considerable importance to the wine merchants of the country, is the question whether the simple clarification of imported wines, which almost invariably become cloudy from the heat and rolling of the vessel in transportation, is to be considered as rectifying. It is affirmed that during the voyage the casks lose by leakage and evaporation, and on their arrival in this country they must be filled, to exclude the air and prevent deterioration; that in filling the same wine is used; and that where the wines become cloudy they are clarified by the use of small quantities of dissolved isinglass or fish-glue. This process was recently decided by the Internal Revenue Department to constitute rectification, the dealer in consequence being compelled to take out a license as a rectifier, to pay ten cents per pint and twenty cents per quart, and to have all bottles and casks stamped. Against this construction of the law the wine merchants of the country have entered protest, in the shape of a petition to the Commissioner, asking that his ruling may be reconsidered. Should their application prove unsuccessful, a test case is to be made up and submitted to the Courts.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of the advocates of a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States is to be held in New York city to-day, for the purpose of securing such a modification of that instrument as will "suitably acknowledge Almighty GOD as the author of the nation's existence, and the ultimate source of its authority, JESUS CHRISTAS its ruler, and the Bible as the fountain of United States laws, thus indicating that this is a Christian nation, and placing all Christian laws, institutions and usages in our government on an undeniable legal basis in the fundamental law of the land." The call for the Convention is signed by a large number of eminent divines and others, headed by Judge WILLIAM STRONG, Governor HARVEY, of Kansas, and Governor PADELFORD, of Rhode Island. It may perhaps be doubted whether such an amendment would not, upon the whole, be as productive of more harm than good: inasmuch as numbers of honest men would probably hesitate to subscribe to it, while many of less scrupulous integrity would try to make it subserve the advancement of their own selfish designs. The movement, however, stands no chance whatever of success.

THE new Constitution of Illinois, assuming that railroads are public highways, authorized the Legislature to fix maximum freight and passenger rates, and to exercise a general supervision over railroad management. The roads chartered prior to the enactment of the new organic law, and these include the five principal corporations, fell back upon the law of contract, as declared in the Federal Constitution, and defined by the Supreme Court in the Dartmouth College case, that a charter is a contract. The Legislature passed the necessary statutes, and appointed a commission to carry them into effect. The roads refused to recognize the Commissioners' authority. Test cases were agreed upon—one on passenger rates and one on freight. Two decisions in the State Circuit Court were recently rendered—one affirming the authority of the Legislature and one denying it. In each case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, which, on Monday, reversed the decision of the Court that affirmed the authority of the Legislature, upon the ground that the law was unconstitutional. A new appeal will now be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is pretty safe, therefore, to predict that for at least a couple of years to come Illinois will not know whether she has any authority over her railroads or not.

REMARKING, in its issue of yesterday, on the President's projected tour through the South-ern States during the ensuing spring, and on the hopes which have been expressed in various quarters, that his visits may be productive of advantage to the people of that section, our Democratic contemporary atrabiliously exclaims:

"We thought our institutions were based upon the principle of self government—not Presidential rule. What has the President of the United States to do with the internal government of States, that the people cannot be called upon to lay their griefs at his feet? What, pray, has he to advise or to decide; according to the principles of our government, and according to its practice up to within a few years past, the State was as independent of the United States, as the United States was of the State."

Of course the *Post* is at full liberty to change its opinions as often as suits its humor; the inalienable right to self stultification being one of the cardinal points of doctrine in the Democratic creed. This probably is the reason why that paper, in its issue of February 7, used the following language:

"We are glad to learn that President Grant promises to visit the South after the adjournment of Congress, and prior to his summer vacation at the sea side. He will thus be enabled to learn from personal observation, something of the sad condition of affairs in that disorganized region of the world. Once before he made a tour of the South, and furnished a plain and sensible report of the condition of the people, which was not acted upon. We hope he may, in the case of Louisiana at least, be enabled to adjust affairs to the satisfaction of the people. He has the power and we believe he will do it."

Something might perhaps be legitimately said here concerning the effects of political bile on logical consistency. That would be cruel, however; and moreover—*vide* the editorial columns of the *Post* before and after the late Democratic Presidential nomination—there is nothing like looking at the same object from opposite points of the compass.

YOUNG AMERICA AS A REFORMER.

A change long demanded, and perhaps needed in American colleges has been some relaxation in the rigor with which attendance at recitations and other exercises of the institution has been exacted under pains and penalties. Even admitting that in the early part of the student's collegiate course this severity of discipline might be necessary, many professors and others interested in the subject long ago began to doubt about the utility and propriety of maintaining such strictness of supervision over young men during the last year or two of their residence in college. Their habits, whether of study or idleness, are then formed, and still to keep them under the discipline appropriate to school-boys seems neither judicious nor becoming. It has been supposed that even students naturally inclined to neglect their college duties, would be more likely to attend the lectures and recitations, *if they* felt free to *stay* away from them, than if their presence were sternly required, while from *their* enforced attendance, it is argued, *no* good results either to themselves or *others*, are to be expected. Evils also, of no slight magnitude, such as a spirit of discontent and insubordination, and the habit of devising false or frivolous excuses for avoiding duty, are commonly referred to the old discipline. Though these views have long been subjects of discussion within the colleges and outside of them, few persons, we fancy, were prepared for so radical a change or reform, as some newspapers call it, as that lately introduced at Harvard. If the current report is correct, all the old rules concerning attendance at recitations, lectures, chapel, etc., have been abolished, and the students are thrown upon their own responsibility to use or not as they may see fit the opportunities of instruction placed within their reach. Rigorous examination with the purpose of ascertaining whether they have employed their time in the proper pursuits of the place, is relied upon as the all sufficient substitute for daily supervision and enforced presence in the recitation room.

The change is probably regarded by the authorities of the university as a mere experiment, the issue of which remains to be seen In the meantime the reform is hailed with exceeding satisfaction, or one may say, with exceeding delight, by the students immediately interested, whose feelings awaken, we may be sure, the liveliest sympathy, not unmixed with envy, among the undergraduates of other and less favored colleges. Doubtless they hope, and with good reason, that the blessed spirit of reform may spread speedily and far By the educational veterans of the country the Harvard reform is looked upon with favor. To some at least of this class it seems an innovation of which the evil consequences are certain far to outweigh the good. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, takes this view of the subject, and he gives very strong reasons for his opinion. In his argument the most interesting and perhaps the most important point made is the lack of European precedent for the change. True, the students at the German universities are not under the strict supervision common in American colleges. But the students in the German gymnasiums are watched and kept closely to their work, and thus acquire the habits of study which in this country are generally acquired only in the colleges. In England also it is the great public schools in which attendance and study are sternly enforced by constant watchfulness on the part of the head master and his assistants that answer most nearly to our colleges, and from which hints most useful for American guidance may be derived. In American colleges a large majority of the students are too young to be left to their own sweet will to attend recitations or go a-fishing, as they may prefer. Even with examination in prospect at the distance of months, they are likely to choose the pleasant alternative, and trust to luck to escape from disagreeable results. Students who have attained the age and passed through the severe course of study necessary to fit them for a university in the proper sense of the word, may rightly enough be relieved from compulsory attendance at lectures and recitations. But these qualifications are not possessed by the great mass of students at Harvard, or any other American college.

The real source of the innovation is most probably to be found in that noble struggle for freedom which characterizes the American people of all ages and conditions. The reform is the outcome of the agitation for the rights of students, which has been going on for several decades, contemporaneously with the agitations for rights of women and rights of workmen. One result of the movement was several years ago achieved in some of the leading colleges in the country when optional studies were introduced, young America having thus secured the privilege of consulting his own taste and judgment in determining what branches of knowledge he would pursue and what he would neglect, in acquiring an education. He has long found recitations a bore when they interfere with more attractive engagements, and by zeal and perseverance in agitating the needful reform, he has gained a step important enough to encourage farther effort The result is easily foreseen. The *Fogies* shake a poor chance in resisting a reform so cogently urged. Young America having established the right of studying what he pleases as a part of his youthful training, will never give up *the struggle until he* shall have established the right of pursuing his self-chosen studies when he pleases and in whatsoever manner may seem best suited to his tastes and constitution.

THE Philadelphia papers of Monday publish interesting supplements containing verbatim reports of the great Centennial meeting, in that city on Saturday night, and also classified lists of the individual subscriptions to Centennial stock thus far recorded by the different committees.

PERSONAL.

A Welsh newspaper, published at Utica, states that Mr. John P. Jones, Senator-elect from Nevada, was born at Hay, Brecknockshire, South Wales, in 1828. His father came to this country in 1830. In 1855 he told a cousin that he meant to be elected to the United States Senate, and he has been working for that honor ever since. He is the first native of Wales ever elected to the Senate.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says Col. John W. Foster, of Evansville, is to be appointed Minister to Mexico, to succeed Hon. T. H. Nelson.

An old Polish physician died in Sedalia Missouri, the other day, who had among the "ornaments" of his study a skull, the history of which is curious. Forty-three years ago he had as an intimate friend a young Polish officer; together they shared the privations and the pleasures of a soldier's life. In one disastrous struggle his friend fell, and searching out his remains he severed the head from the body, prepared it, preserved it, and ever after carried it with him in all his wanderings.

Hon. R. P. Trippe, for many years a member of Congress, has been appointed and confirmed Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

The *Liberian Advocate* is the name of a paper published at Monrovia, Liberia, and edited by E. S. Morris, at Philadelphia, who probably lives at a greater distance from his publication office than any other editor in the world. This newspaper discusses strictly national matters, such as coffee-growing, vanilla husbandry; the palm tree as a material for soap; and it treats of the religious as well as the social affairs of the colony. The price of a year's subscription is "a bushel of unhulled, red-ripe coffee," and we are told that in Liberia "coffee lies waste and worthless under the forests in which it grows."

One good turn deserves another: Lydia Thompson a few days ago gave the Newsboys' Society, in Cincinnati, the proceeds of a successful matinee. The other evening a small boy jumped upon the stage, and after emitting a speech, presented the fair Lydia with a silver wreath, as an expression of the gratitude of the newsboys of Cincinnati.

They are arranging to celebrate the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Giovanni Boccaccio, in Italy. We suppose one of the attractions will be free readings from the *Decameron*.

They talk of running James J. Faran, editor of the *Inquirer*, for Mayor of Cincinnati. The *Commercial* backs him.

Ephraim Morgan, one of the pioneer citizens of Cincinnati, is dead. He was born in Brindfield, Mass., in 1796, and emigrated with his father to Cincinnati in 1809.

Mr. E. Gundlach, the celebrated proprietor of the Optical Institute, at Charlottenburg, Prussia, has removed his residence to this country, and now lives at Hackensack, N. J., where he proposes to devote his attention exclusively to the manufacture of first-class objectives for the microscope.

The most persevering German in the country is now in Terre Haute, Ind. Thirty-eight years ago he wooed a young girl in the fatherland, but was rejected. He did not despair, nor did he marry, and at last, he has succeeded in winning her, and in a few days, no longer young, they are to be united, in the city named.

A CONVICT IN LUCK.

Woman's Devotion—A Convicted Postmaster Pardoned and Inherits Thirty Thousand Dollars.

The Omaha *Bee* has an interesting story of one Jacob Staley, convicted in that city in 1871 and sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for ten years, for some irregularities while Postmaster at Rebecca. Up to the time of his going astray, says the *Bee*, he had always lived an honorable and upright life, and, coming of a good family in Pennsylvania, he seemed almost heart-broken when, upon being immured within the dark prison walls, he thought of his former home, family and friends. Ten long years were before him before he would again breathe the air of freedom. So he thought, at least, and those future years of imprisonment seemed to him an eternity of misery.

But he had left behind him one steadfast, devoted and loving friend—his wife. She was here at the time of his trial and conviction, and after he was taken to Detroit she remained here, having determined never to rest or leave one stone unturned until she had secured the pardon of her husband, whom she loved to excess. She purchased a sewing machine and rented a little room on Farnham street, and worked night and day, saving every cent above her actual expenses to be devoted to the one object of her life—namely, the pardon of her husband.

Her efforts in this direction were unceasing, and her hope of success undaunted, and finally, a few days ago, the faithful wife was rewarded by receiving a full pardon for her husband from President Grant, and it arrived here a day or two ago. It had been secured upon the recommendation of Judge Dundy and other United States officials, and also through the influence of Gen. Strickland, who had been Staley's attorney, and who has kindly lent a helping hand to Mrs. Staley in her work of devotion. But the bright side of the picture is yet to be drawn. Jacob Staley, five months ago, received the information that his father had died at Huntingdon, Pa., leaving him an estate worth $50,000. This afternoon Mrs. Staley started for Detroit, having in her possession the pardon of her husband, it having been kindly granted her by the authorities. She will be the first one to apprise Jacob Staley of his or her good fortune in obtaining the valuable document, and upon her arrival in Detroit, she will have the indescribable pleasure of leading her husband forth from the House of Correction to be a free and wealthy man. From Detroit the then happy couple will proceed to Huntingdon, Pa., and there take possession of the deceased father's estate.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Conceiving that our climate has permanently changed, and that henceforth we may expect to be visited by severe winters, an extensive New York builder proposes to fit houses in future to be erected by him with double window sashes, to be put on in winter, as in Canada and other cold countries. A great saving in fuel is effected by such fittings.

The first mule ever taken into the Hoosac Tunnel was brought up recently, after a three years' residence in the bowels of the earth. He began to kick vigorously as soon as he reached the surface—a thing he was never known to do before.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has discovered and interviewed an old man worth $200,000, who lives alone and in great apparent destitution in a tumble-down story and a half house in that city. He is often fed and sheltered by persons much poorer than himself, who believe him nothing more than a mendicant.

The female school teachers of Detroit, Mich., have appealed to the people for an increase of pay. The minimum now is $300, and the maximum $425 per year.

Uncommonly uniform are the verdicts of coroners' juries. Twelve noodles in Mississippi recently returned a verdict that "the diseased died by the will of God, or some other disease unbeknown to the jury."

In a town in Middlesex county, Conn., they have peculiar reasons for blessing the post-office arrangements. A letter deposited in the postoffice directed to Col. Chester, must travel over seventy miles to reach its destination, though the two offices are only five miles apart.

A bill is before the Senate of Michigan to provide by one general law for the incorporation of cities in that State.

The Canadian Dominion is to add another star to its galaxy. Prince Edward's Island wants to be "admitted," and has sent a deputation to the Canadian Capital to arrange terms.

The glacial theory has new confirmations from California. That State shows, according to Mr. Muir, many evidences of the glacial period, and Professor Agassiz will be happy accordingly.

The last number of the *Naturalist* contains an article on the pottery of the Mound Builders, which is exceedingly interesting. There are figures of vessels and statues from Missouri which show a degree of perfection in the art of making pottery far beyond any thing known to the Indians, and exhibiting many curious coincidences with the races found in Mexico.

The "American gallows" being of no further use in this country, is to be introduced in Japan.

The President has signed the bill remitting the excise tax on alcohol used by universities or scientific purposes. Now we suppose all the first class saloons will establish classes for the study of science, and call themselves universities.

It is not a little singular that the modern theory of dreams, usually termed the physio-psycho-logical or natural theory, is almost identical with the views held by Aristotle, disappearing entirely throughout the middle ages, and showing itself anew in the present, amplified and confirmed by scientific research.

The outcry is general in New England against the severity of the winter. "For fifty years," say they who watch the vagaries of the thermometer with interest, and whose ideas run smoothly along isothermal lines, "no weather has been so rigorous."

A boy of sixteen has won the reward and medal offered by the Nebraska State Board of Horticulture for tree planting. He set out nine hundred and eighty trees on the day appointed.

A section of plastering about the size of a bed quilt fell on the heads of a group of State Senators, who occupied seats together in a Nashville theatre, the other evening. The frightened legislators thought an investigation was at hand.

A thriving Baptist church at Philadelphia worships in a tent church, consisting of a wall tent, fenced around, floored inside, with five hundred sittings, and well furnished pews. Total cost $1,500.

Kansas has made itself nearly bankrupt by its lavish assistance to railway projects. Over $8,000,000 in bonds have already been issued by counties and precincts, and in some instances the railroad debt exceeds the assessed valuation of all the land in the precinct or county.

A movement is on foot in Boston to save peculating clerks from the natural results of the exposure of their misdoings. The plan is but partially matured, but its projectors are sanguine of its efficiency.

STATE NEWS.

Edwin Adams is announced to play "Enoch Arden" in Harrisburg this evening, and in Reading on Thursday evening.

William F. Hildrup, Esq., Superintendent of the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company's works, was on Saturday evening presented by the employees under his control with a handsome service of silver.

An attempt was made in Lancaster, on Monday morning, to rob Mr. William Long, while walking on the street. He gave chase to his assailant, captured and lodged him in the lock-up. The criminal was a German, eighteen years of age, giving his name as Joseph Antonio. He states that he was reduced to the strait of choosing between starvation and highway robbery, and chose the latter.

Mrs. Joseph Mertz, of Leesport, Berks county, was thrown from a sleigh on Thursday night last, trampled upon by a horse, and so badly injured that she died on the following day.

Rev. J. W. Nevin, D. D., of Lancaster, has been made the recipient of a fine gold watch in honor of his seventieth birthday by the members of the Reformed Synod and students of the Lancaster College and Seminary.

Lycoming county voted against license, and they are already talking of club rooms in Williamsport.

A young man named Person, living in Washington township, Lycoming county, was about starting on a gunning expedition, and stopped to talk to his brother, who was chopping wood. Setting his gun on the ground, he leaned on the muzzle of it; and the brother's ax slipping, struck the hammer of the weapon; the cap exploded and the gun was discharged, causing the young man's death shortly afterward.

There are twenty thousand members of the order of the Patriotic Sons of America in this State.

The first conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad was Colonel Morton Garrett, who now resides at East Brandywine, Chester county. Prior to the opening of the road, in 1849, he was conductor on the Columbia Railroad for eight years. When he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Central, the rolling stock consisted of one locomotive, the "Mifflin," three passenger and one baggage car.

It is proposed to put in operation at the Vienna Exhibition a model shoe factory, doing all the steps of the work by machinery, and turning out a finished shoe in seven minutes.

OHIO NEWS.

A negro attempted to outrage the person of a young lady in the street at Chillicothe, on Thursday evening last.

The small-pox has entirely disappeared from Norwalk.

A Providential warning has recently been given in Hardin county, against the pernicious habit of "sparking" beyond hours when honest people should be in bed. It is stated that a young man and a young woman of Mt. Victory, very much enamored, protracted their sitting to a late hour, and falling asleep before the stove, the young lady's dress took fire, and she was so frightfully burned before the distracted lover could extinguish the flames that she died in a few hours.

Some time since a little town in Ohio was infested by incendiaries, and all other means of detection having failed, two or three persons clubbed together and purchased a bloodhound, one of the kind used by the chivalry to hunt down runaway negroes in the pleasant days before the war. In some manner the news of this bit of enterprise became noised about and the fires suddenly ceased, not an opportunity having been offered since to put the animal on the trail of an incendiary. The day before Christmas, however, a citizen discovered that a beautiful ever green tree in front of his residence had been cut down and carried off the night before, and the long look for chance was afforded for testing the new purchase To the astonishment of all, the four-legged detective took a straight line to the home of one of the wealthiest denizens of the town, nearly three-quarters of a mile distant, and placing his fore paws on the window, glared through and bayed savagely at the owner, who was engaged in decorating the tree for the festivities of the morrow. The scene that followed may, perhaps, be imagined, and a considerable sum of money was readily paid in order to hush the affair up.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* speaks of the proceedings of the "Social Science Congress" in that city as "the vaporings of the handful of enthusiasts who met in Temperance Hall four days of last week." The most notable action of this congress was a vote of thanks to Woodhull, Claflin and others of that ilk.

The young murderer, Chamberlain, now confined in the Cleveland jail, is said to be rapidly giving away to the ravages of consumption.

Miss Jane Coombs, most accomplished of America's actresses, is playing in Cleveland this week.

An ordinance has just gone into effect in Urbana forbidding the sale of ale, beer and porter, and prohibiting all houses of intemperance.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lenterman, of Youngstown aged ninety-three, is the oldest lady in Mahoning county. She went thither in 1802.

The stove works at Defiance have stopped work, owing to the insolvency of the company, and a large number of workmen are thus thrown out of employment. It is thought arrangements for a resumption of operations will soon be made.

A bill has been introduced into the State Senate to change the county seat of Coshocton county from Coshocton to Warsaw.

A five year old daughter of Frank Peters, of Washington county, was burned to death last week, by her clothing catching fire as she was sitting in front of the fireplace beating eggs.

A mass temperance convention has been called to meet in Columbus on the 19th of March.

John N. Harries, one of the oldest citizens of Dayton, died in that city on Saturday, at the age of ninety years.

Philip H. Beard, once a well-to-do, respectable and intelligent farmer of Clayton, Perry county, but latterly a confirmed drunkard, committed suicide last week, by taking laudanum. He had previously attempted to shoot himself, but was prevented by the neighbors. He was thirty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Gough lectured to the Young Men's Christian Association, of Zanesville, on "Will It Pay?" The receipts were light, and the young men have about concluded that an answer in the negative would be correct.

Five thousand dollars have been raised in Columbus for the purpose of carrying Judge Green's decision against the Adair law up to the Supreme Court. Much feeling has been occasioned by the decision.

The Presbyterians of Ashland have decided to build a twenty thousand dollar church.

The daughter, six years old, of Michael Harrigan, was burned to death, at Bucyrus, by its clothes catching fire.

The aggregate product of pig iron in the three States, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, will, it is calculated, increase from 25,100 tons last year to 70,000 tons in this. Steps have been taken to build twelve iron furnaces within an area of as many miles around the city of Rome, Ga., alone.

New Life for the Languid.

Perfect health is vouchsafed to few. Probably ninety people out of every hundred who call themselves healthy have their "turns" of languor, exhaustion, depression of spirits and bodily pain. At these times a wine glass full of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is as refreshing as "the shadow of a rock in a weary land." It invigorates and rests the system and cheers the mind. The effect of the Bitters in cases of nervous debility, produced either by undue physical exertion, over-study, intense anxiety, or any other cause, is wonderfully reviving and invigorating. In fact, this healthful vegetable restorative possesses medicinal properties which entitle it to the rank of an article of prime necessity, and it should be kept on hand in every dwelling, and promptly taken as a remedy for all minor ailments as well as for more serious complaints.

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Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,

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Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

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Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

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5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Wamsutta Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.

A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.

BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
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New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURED LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
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BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

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REMOVED.

GILL & BRO.,

WHOLESALE

Boot and Shoe House,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

New, Large and Elegant Four-Story IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,

No. 253 LIBERTY STREET,

Five Doors from Head of Wood Street,

And are now receiving one of the Largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

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The Celebrated Coal Cooking Stove

DUQUESNE,

Has been manufactured by us for over three years, in which time several thousand of them have been sold, every one of which has given

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

It is very DURABLE, CHEAP and ECONOMICAL, and every Stove is

Warranted to be a Perfect Baker.

D. DeHAVEN & SONS,

NO. 22 WOOD STREET.

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER LOT OF

ELGIN WATCHES,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR US,

Which we warrant the BEST WATCH for the price made in this country

if you want a good TIME KEEPER call and see them. Every Watch warranted to give satisfaction; if they don't we will take them back.

Wattles & Sheafer,

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In the Iron Front Building,

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Airy Rooms and good Lights. Rooms fitted with all modern improvements. Inquire of

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ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE —By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of James Johnston, deceased, at No. 2, March term, 1872, and No. 2, March term, 1873, on the 28th day of February, 1873, on the premises, a FARM OF LAND situate on the line of Penn and Wilkins townships, Allegheny county, on the North and Wilkins townships, Allegheny county, on the North side of the Penn road, and on the east of Wilkinsburg, adjoining lands of Dr. Lockart, John Johnston's heirs, Frank Shelton, Samuel Henning, J. R. Rack and others, containing 161 acres, about 140 Acres of which are under cultivation, and the balance well timbered, and 20 acres underlaid with coal; upon which are erected a Two Story Dwelling House and other buildings. Said Farm lies 8 miles north of the Turtle Creek and near to the line of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company's Railway.

TERMS.—One third on confirmation of sale; five twenty-seven ins on the death of Agnes F. Johnson, widow of Wm A. Johnson, deceased and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest payable semi-annually on all deferred payments, which are to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 2:30 P. M. of said day. Sale positive.

ROBERT E. STEWART, Trustee to effect sale.

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Prices Are Low and Goods All Fresh.

A. D. McKEE,

Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

NEW GOODS.

McElroy & Dickson,

54

Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,

&c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 21, 1873.

TO MACHINISTS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop Gates, Fire Plugs, &c., will be received at the Office of the Board of Water Commissioners, Municipal Hall, until 9 o'clock A. M., FRIDAY, March 7, 1873.

Specifications, &c., can be had on application at the office of the Mechanical Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
F. H. LAUFMAN,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
H. M. ROLFE,
Board of Water Commissioners.

JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH FIRE COMMISSIONERS, February 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until MARCH 1st for the

Services of a Veterinary Surgeon

FOR THE

PITTSBURGH FIRE DEPARTMENT,

FOR ONE YEAR.

All Proposals to be addressed to

J. H. McILROY, Chairman of Committee on

The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

JOHN P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE.

A LARGE STOCK

English Cutlery,

AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.

81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, P

SAFE INVESTMENT,

Now Paying 13 Per Cent. Every Thirty Days Upon the Price Asked.

THREE-FOURTH INTEREST FOR SALE.

To enable small capitalists to purchase it has been divided in at sees of ($200) two hundred dollars each. Price of the three-fourth interest $15,000. This is better than bank or insurance stocks. Will bear the closest investigation. Reason for selling present owner has something similar paying larger dividends and requiring it is exclusive attention. The remaining one-fourth is retained by the manager, who is a well known citizen of Pittsburgh. Address H., Box 1317 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

Strength is Security!

ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.

Royal Insurance Company, OF LIVERPOOL.

COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents, Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S "Light of Day" Brand STAR CANDLES.

Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand. Sold by Pitts

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. S. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising two of the largest and fastest Steamships from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCK, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address him as above.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 25, 1873.

Nothing has occurred since our last to change the general features of the discount market. A good demand for loans was generally experienced, though it was not pressing, and the banks were able to accommodate the bulk of the acceptable paper presented. Some, however, were restricting their favors to those who have claims on them, and outside parties went with little favor at regular discount houses. The bill brokers were pretty well supplied with funds, and good names were readily placed in the open market. The demand was not confined to any particular branch of trade, but was well distributed, and there was little paper of a speculative character offered, money being wanted mainly for legitimate purposes. Rates of interest are unchanged and steady. Depositors are supplied at 8 to 10 per cent., according to the value of their accounts. In the open market 10 to 12 per cent. is the current rates.

The market is in a very sensitive condition and its course in the immediate future may well give some anxiety, especially to the mercantile borrowers. Loans of limited means cannot be too cautious in times like these. Still there is certainly a better feeling in the money market than prevailed a week ago, and as to high rates which have been paid for loans the matter is not so bad as it looks. The legitimate trade of the city is supplied at from 7 to 10 per cent. We may say that on the whole the aspects of the market are decidedly brighter, though the horizon is by no means so free as might be wished from warnings of danger. One favorable circumstance is the late reduction of the Bank of England rate. A part of our recent trouble has been due in the Eastern market, to the fear that the rate would be raised in London. If that should not be done, and the excess of the capital seeking employment below the bank rate renders it somewhat improbable, we shall have the more reason to look hopefully forward to the immediate future of our monetary position.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾		115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, 1st	115¾		115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116	116¼	116¼
10-40s	114¾	114¾	114¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, 1st	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	116
United States 5-20s of 1868	116¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The imports at New York for January, the *Journal of Commerce* says, have been larger than for any previous January in the history of the trade. The total amounting to nearly thirty-eight millions, will necessarily attract no little public attention, this being the first month of the year, and no previous January standing on the record for so large a total. Of the large amount landed since the beginning of the year only $14,777,-269 consisted of dry goods, leaving over twenty-five millions of general merchandise. With all this increase the stock in bond has actually diminished, while an unusually large proportion of the receipts has been entered directly for consumption. The gain in the item of free goods is mainly owing to the transfer of tea and coffee to the free list. The following is the comparative summary for January:

	1872.	1873.
Entered for consumption	$17,940,512	$17,250,231
Entered for warehousing	4,904,962	13,956,219
Free goods	2,750,000	9,463,300
Specie and bullion	165,322	113,939
Total entered at port	$25,676,796	$7,783,691
Withdrawn from warehouse	2,840,012	2,561,918

This is an unexpected gain for the opening of the calendar year. Could the first seven months of the fiscal year, for the total imports of that port reach $301,129,741, the heaviest amount ever landed there in the same time, a gain on same time last year of eighteen and a half million dollars. The coal duties have been reduced some $12,000,000, nourishment to the leading importations, both upon the transfers of several important items to the free list and the reduced rates adopted in the later amendments of the tariff. The exports from New York to foreign ports in the month of January were nearly seven and a quarter millions larger than for the corresponding period of last year, but the increase was chiefly in specie. The increase in the shipments of produce was but little over one million dollars. For the seven months of the fiscal year the total exports have been $197,825,49, an increase over the corresponding time last year of a little over thirty millions of dollars.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 25, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Carolina	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Western Union Tel	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Quicksilver	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail	67¾	68¼	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Adams Express		89½		89½		89½
Wells, Fargo Express		89½		89½		89½
American Express	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
United States Express						
New York Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¾
Erie	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsb'g		88½		88½		88½
Chicago and Northwest		89¾		89¾		89¾
Do preferred		90¾		90¾		90¾
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul		34¼		34¼		34¼
Do. Preferred		74¼		74¼		74¼
Wabash	37½	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do. Preferred						
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton						
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie	8¾					
Harlem		126		125		125
New York Central						
C. C. & I. C	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Hannibal & St. Jos						
Iron Mountain	40¾		40¾		40¾	
Atlantic Mail		43¾				

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114¾.

NEW YORK, February 25, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money stringent, early loans at 1-32@1-16 per day, but dull. During the afternoon 1-16 was the general rate, and before the close of bank hours there was business at ⅛—latest transactions at 1-16.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange weak at 108¾@108¾.

GOLD.

Gold more active and advanced from 114¾ to 114¾, closing firm at 114⅝@114¾. Loans 3@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $33,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $81,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet but firm.

U. S. coup 1881	115⅜	5-20s, 1867	116¼
5-20s, 1862	115⅜	5-20s, 1868	116¾
5-20s, 1864	115⅜	New 5s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, reg	116	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅜	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds very dull.

Missouri 6s	94¾	Virginia, old	59
Canadas, 6s, old	81	North Carolina, old	31
Tennessee, new	51¾	North Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	55		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds moderately active.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks quieter and irregular and in the main lower, but with the exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union the changes were all inside of 1 per cent. Pacific fluctuated as follows: 67¾, 67½, 68¾ and 68¾; Western Union fell from 64¾ to 64¼; Erie fell from 65 to 64¾; New York Central from 104¼ to 104¾; Lake Shore from 94¼ to 93¾; Illinois from 89¾ to 89¾; Wabash from 74¾ to 74; Rock Island from 104¼ to 113¾. The market closed dull and heavy under the heavy sittings.

Canton	101	do preferred	74¾
Western U. T. Co	90¼	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	43¾	do pref	89
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo & Co	85	Terre Haute	10
American Express	67	do preferred	40
U. S. Express	73¾	Chicago & Alton	110½
Pacific Mail	68	do preferred	112
New York Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Erie	64¾	Del. & Lack.	93¾
do preferred	78	Burlington & Quincy	110
Ft. W. & Chi	89¾	Lake Shore	93¾
Illinois	89¾	Michigan Central	110
do preferred	120	Illinois Central	114
Missouri Central	108	Union Pacific	34¾
Northwestern	81	Central Pacific	93¾
do preferred	89¾	Union	87¾
Rock Island	113¾	N. J. & Lackawanna	132
N. J. Central	104	Hartford & Erie	9¾
St. Paul	32	Bankers' Bills	108¾

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day only 34 head; holding for the week 2,316 head; a broken fall on the Lake shore road prevented stock from arriving on time; market at a complete stand still; buyers and sellers 'apart; that prices will recede a little seems inevitable; the only sale to-day was 19 head Illinois steers, 1,145 lbs, $5.50; sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 600 head; total for the week 4,800 head; market not fairly opened, the tendency of prices, under unfavorable Eastern news, is to a decline. Hogs—Receipts for the week 6,000 head; market opened this morning with only seven loads in pens; all offerings disposed of save one choice load, for which the owner declined $4.87½, without finding a purchaser; the feeling is good for sales; 922 pigs and hogs, 114 to 194 lbs, at $5.00@5.20.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Calabria	February 26	Liverpool.
Arragon	February 26	Glasgow.
Wyoming	February 26	Liverpool.
	MARCH.	
Atlantic	March 1	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., February 25, 1873.

River about at a stand, with seven feet of water in the chanel. Weather cloudy; thermometer thirty-two at six P. M. C.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., February 25, 1873.

River stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer thirty at six P. M. F.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 25, 1873.

River ten feet and falling. Ice still floating. The Courier departed for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M. The Andes arrived from Cincinnati at 9 A. M., and will lay over until the ice clears out. The Messenger passed up at 3 P. M. Cloudy and cool. M.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Brownsville.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Brownsville.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Brownsville.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Brownsville.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Geneva mail packet.....5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet and falling slowly. The weather is moderating, but still the ice is too heavy in the Ohio for boats to navigate with safety. The result is the boats in port receiving freight have decided to remain with us a little longer.

LOCK No. 3 is again out of order. The mail boat will exchange trips at this point for the present.

THE steamer West Virginia, Captain Donaldson announced for Geneva at 7 A. M. on Thursday morning.

THE steamer Emma Graham, Capt. Russel, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday.

THE towboats Sam Brown and James Gilmore are laid up at Safe Harbor, a good point, so far as distance is concerned.

THE following boats are receiving: Carrie Brooks for Wheeling; John No. 2 for Zanesville; Bell, for Nashville, and Mollie Moore, for St. Louis.

THE safe of the towboat V. P. Wilson, which was sunk by the ice on Mitchell's Ohio, was recovered this morning. Its contents were five hundred dollars in greenbacks.

THE mail packet E. Bennett, Captain Carmack, takes her regular pasture for Brownsville this P. M. at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers can govern themselves accordingly.

PRETTY STREE.—A Cincinnati paper says the John Means and barges arrive 1 with 12,000 barrels of salt for the Hope Manufacturing Company, and 4,000 for Evansville and St. Louis.

CAPT. CHARLES S. FORD, a well known Yazoo and Ohiochita river pilot, died on Saturday of last week. He recently purchased a farm in Palmyra, Mo. on which his family are residing.

FIVE steamers, with 4,000 tons of freight have been started from St. Louis for Washita river up to the present date this season. Last year six steamers were sent with 3,500 tons of freight to the same destination.

CINCINNATI.—Samuel F. Bickerstaff, of this city, was yesterday nominated by the President for supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the fifth district in place of Capt. Deveriny, of Steubenville. Bickerstaff, during the war, was Chief Engineer of the Stella operating on the Tennessee river.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, in speaking of Captain Atwell, says: The boat, while making the landing at Desbrosaps, broke her wheel shaft, probably because of a furious gale blowing at the time, and was forced so close to the shore that overhanging trees swept the upper deck, on which Captain Atwell was standing, one far-reaching bough striking him in the dark and carrying him overboard. A small boat was immediately lowered and every effort made to rescue him, but without success.

Navigation, 1826.

On this subject we cannot do more than recall to the recollection of our fellow citizens the unexampled inside and active exhibit of our wharves during the past spring, and the immense shipping business done by our commission merchants. It is probable our steamboat proprietors have never before had such a long series of profitable running in one season; in fact the continued high waters, the immense quantity of freight daily arriving, and the numerous travelers that are passing and repassing, seems to have given a new and astonishing impulse to our navigation. From three to eight steamboats have been constantly in port, notwithstanding the *head* of navigation is ninety miles below us, as our wheeling friends would have it.

There arrived at the port of Pittsburgh, during the past year, seventy steamboats, and the number of departures were seventy-eight. The number of keel boats that have arrived and departed in the same period amounts to four hundred and seventy, and the fists to one hundred and forty-two.

The whole amount of tonnage employed in our navigation for the last year was 17,525 tons. The arrivals of loads of general freight, consisting of products of the West and Southwest, groceries, sugar, molasses, hemp, &c., was 7,190. The departures of loads of actual freight, such as merchandise and Pittsburgh manufactures, was 15,250.

Taking the distance from the head of the Ohio to the highest navigable point of the Mississippi, then adding the distance to the same points on our various streams that empty into them, and then together with the distance from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, and there is presented an uninterrupted line of navigation of 17,000 miles of water. Upon this vast extent of water communication there are now about ninety first-class boats and innumerable other water craft employed.

STEAMBOATS BUILT AT PITTSBURGH FROM 1811 TO 1826.

	Tons.		Tons.
Comet	75	Rapid	150
Vesuvius	290	Western Engineer	50
Etna	300	Expedition	70
Buffalo	360	Neville	129
James Monroe	90	Pilot, No. 1	135
Franklin	125	Pittsburgh	150
Oliver Evans	75	Rambler	150
Harriet	100	Shamrock	60
New Orleans	260	Phœnix	150
Gen. Marion	200	Eclipse	200
Gen. Jackson	200	Helen	200
James Ross	300	Friendship	180
Franklin	320	President	200
Tamerlane	250	Lafayette	200
Rising States	150	Jack Hays	200
Olive Branch	200	Wm. Penn	150
Cumberland	250	Bolivar	250
Favorite	250	Gen. Wayne	250
Dolphin	150	Paul Jones	250
Expedition	150	Dike Wm. Chilton	150
Decatur	75	Messenger	160
Liberator	225	Commerce	195
Hercules	250	Gen. Coffee	250
Fredonia	200		
Total tonnage			8,624

Number of boats, 47. The total cost was $435,000.

There are to be built this summer in and about Pittsburgh five additional boats, viz: Phillips & Graham's, in the Ohio, of 250 tons each, two at the Point, each of 120 tons, and one at Suke's run of 190 tons.

The First Steamboat.—The first steamboat that ever floated on the Ohio and Mississippi was the New Orleans, of 400 tons, built at Pittsburgh in 1812 by Mr. Fulton, of New York. She ran between New Orleans and Natchez for about two years, when she was wrecked near Baton Rouge.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

E Edmundson & Son, 5 bxs soap, 1 bx candles, 1 bx tobacco, 12 chairs; McFarlan & Co, 11 bxs mdse; J Forbes & Co, 4 bxs crackers; J W Morrison, 2 bxs picture frames; Jones & Co, 1 bx 8 wares; McWhinney & Co, 1 do do; DeCrosta & Co, 15 bxs mdse; H Wigels, 6 cases iron; O H Alleston, 18 bbls hay; S Klinordtimer, 6 bbls whisky; Read & Co, 2 bbls whisky; Bell & Co, 1 bbl seed; S M Kennedy, 3 bbls alcohol; M M'Mahl & Co, 10 do brandy; Wallace, G & Co, 1 do do; Wm Lang & Co, 1 do do; Bakewell & Co, 10 pkgs mdse; Hussey, Chaisant & Co, 167 pkgs mdse; H Heid & Co, 1 case mdse and port; Holland & Co, 1 case; Thos Hare, 11 do casts; J J Nowe, 20 do pipes; Hamilton & Co, 1 bx keys; Jas Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Young & Booth, 1 case boots; Reed & Co, 11 do do; Frazier Bros, 1 do do; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls salt.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

W Hoffman, 6 sd bags, 1 calf; Marshall, Jr, & Co, 61 sacks meal; various consignees, lots of mdse, sacks, &c—to-day; J Hoffman, 4 sd bags, 1 calf; Bell & Co, 1 bx leather, 26 sacks oats, 29 do corn; J M & R do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Wm Lang & Co, 1 do do; A F Dalzell, 8 sacks oats; Carbaugh & Co, 1 do do; Stone, Shoaberger, H & Co, 2 do do; H Mc-Candless, 2 cases oil cloth; Lyon, Jr, & Co, 1 do do; Voegtly & Neff, 10 do do; Bryant, R & Co, 1 case oil cloth; D H McCaughey, 1 cow and calf; I Rosen, 1 car chickens; Campbell tobacco, 1 bx cigars.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Watt, Lang & co, 20 tcs hams; Maul & Grate, 3 bxs leaf tobacco; Voight & Mecraw, 5 bxs candles; R Dickey & Co, 6 tcs fire mould; Little 14 Machine, 1 bdl; greer & Schmidt & Friday, 2 do, do; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car 1; Lyon & McKelly, 14 sks feed; O H Alter, 6 do do; F W Jenkins, 16 bbls flour; Head, Carson & co, 15 sks seed; Tyler & Ross, 1 car bale waste; Scott & Co, 1 sk; 1 car hay; Faschem & Velsac, 240 sks matches; Reynolds, Cox & co, 5 Har & S do do; 1 dozen pokers; Gangwish, 25 sks barley, 1 Riddle, Son & co, 10 do hams; Parker & co, 1 car mi dlings; Hood, Mc & co, 1 car barley; Jas Totten, 2 sas peanuts; Weaman Bros & Co, 3 do do; Reese Osmond, 25 bbls sand; O Kennady, C & co, 28 bls cotton; Holmes, Bell & co, 22 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

R P Morgan, 1 car lumber; Dunbar & Co, 1 do do; J Singer, 1 do scrap iron; Jarvis, Ha pin & Co, 1 do do pipes; Bell & Co, 1 do lumber; P B Young & Co, 1 do do; Rogers, J M Irwin, 63 sac; do Sy rs & Son, 6 do; R S Hare & Co, 20 bls soda; Comp Rigging, 1 do blocks; Schumaker, 3 do peas; Thos Mc Coy, 10 sks ash; F H Ewen, 1 do mdse; Wm Hood & Co, 1 do do; Knierp Iss Co, 50 bxs tobacco; Jas Rankin, 1 case mdse; P Sezfield & Bros, 10 sks of sugar; Hussey, Chaisant & Co, 1 bx mdse; Kennedy, C & co, 25 bls cotton; Holmes, Bell & co, 22 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

R P Morgan, 1 car lumber; Dunbar & Co, 1 do do; J Singer, 1 do scrap iron; Jarvis, Ha pin & Co, 1 do do pipes; Bell & Co, 1 do lumber; P B Young & Co, 1 do do; Rogers, J M Irwin, 63 sac; do Sy rs & Son, 6 do; R S Hare & Co, 20 bls soda; Comp Rigging, 1 do blocks; Schumaker, 3 do peas; Thos McCoy, 10 sks ash; F H Ewen, 1 do mdse; Wm Hood & Co, 1 do do; Knierp Iss Co, 50 bxs tobacco; Jas Rankin, 1 case mdse; P Sezfield & Bros, 10 sks of sugar; Hussey, Chaisant & Co, 1 bx mdse; Kennedy, C & co, 25 bls cotton; Holmes, Bell & co, 22 do do.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

E Edmundson & Son, 5 bxs soap, 1 bx candles, 1 bx tobacco, 12 chairs; McFarlan & Co, 11 bxs mdse; J Forbes & Co, 4 bxs crackers; J W Morrison, 2 bxs picture frames; Jones & Co, 1 bx 8 wares; McWhinney & Co, 1 do do; DeCrosta & Co, 15 bxs mdse; H Wigels, 6 cases iron; O H Alleston, 18 bbls hay; S Klinordtimer, 6 bbls whisky; Read & Co, 2 bbls whisky; Bell & Co, 1 bbl seed; S M Kennedy, 3 bbls alcohol; M M'Mahl & Co, 10 do brandy; Wallace, G & Co, 1 do do; Wm Lang & Co, 1 do do; Bakewell & Co, 10 pkgs mdse; Hussey, Chaisant & Co, 167 pkgs mdse; H Heid & Co, 1 case mdse and port; Holland & Co, 1 case; Thos Hare, 11 do casts; J J Nowe, 20 do pipes; Hamilton & Co, 1 bx keys; Jas Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Young & Booth, 1 case boots; Reed & Co, 11 do do; Frazier Bros, 1 do do; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls salt.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

W Hoffman, 6 sd bags, 1 calf; Marshall, Jr, & Co, 61 sacks meal; various consignees, lots of mdse, sacks, &c—to-day; J Hoffman, 4 sd bags, 1 calf; Bell & Co, 1 bx leather, 26 sacks oats, 29 do corn; J M & R do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Voegtly & Neff, 10 do do; B Irard, R & Co, 1 case oil cloth; D H McCaughey, 1 cow and calf; I Rosen, 1 car chickens; Campbell tobacco, 1 bx cigars.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Watt, Lang & co, 20 tcs hams; Maul & Grate, 3 bxs leaf tobacco; Voight & Mecraw, 5 bxs candles; R Dickey & Co, 6 tcs fire mould; Little 14 Machine, 1 bdl; greer & Schmidt & Friday, 2 do, do; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car 1; Lyon & McKelly, 14 sks feed; O H Alter, 6 do do; F W Jenkins, 16 bbls flour; Head, Carson & co, 15 sks seed; Tyler & Ross, 1 car bale waste; Scott & Co, 1 sk; 1 car hay; Faschem & Velsac, 240 sks matches; Reynolds, Cox & co, 5 Har & S do do; 1 dozen pokers; Gangwish, 25 sks barley, H Riddle, Son & co, 10 do hams; Parker & co, 1 car mi dlings; Hood, Mc & co, 1 car barley; Jas Totten, 2 sas peanuts; Weaman Bros & Co, 3 do do; Reese Osmond, 25 bbls sand; O Kennady, C & co, 28 bls cotton; Holmes, Bell & co, 22 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

R P Morgan, 1 car lumber; Dunbar & Co, 1 do do; J Singer, 1 do scrap iron; Jarvis, Ha pin & Co, 1 do do pipes; Bell & Co, 1 do lumber; P B Young & Co, 1 do do; Rogers, J M Irwin, 63 sac; do Sy rs & Son, 6 do; R S Hare & Co, 20 bls soda; Comp Rigging, 1 do blocks; Schumaker, 3 do peas; Thos McCoy, 10 sks ash; F H Ewen, 1 do mdse; Wm Hood & Co, 1 do do; Knierp Iss Co, 50 bxs tobacco; Jas Rankin, 1 case mdse; P Sezfield & Bros, 10 sks of sugar; Hussey, Chaisant & Co, 1 bx mdse; Kennedy, C & co, 25 bls cotton; Holmes, Bell & co, 22 do do.

Receipts of Bloom., Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of said and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Moore and S Co, o	1
Reese, G & Co, m	1	Charlton, Bro & Co, o	1
Rogers & B, m	1	Pitts Forge Co, o	1
Total			7

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	1	Harbaugh, M & O	1
Graff, B & Co, o	1	Carnegie, K & Co	1
Total			6

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, o	1	McKnight, D & Co, o	1
Lochiel Iron, H & Co, o	16	Pittsburgh, Bessemer, o	1
Reese, Graff & Co, o	1	Isabella Furnace Co, o	17
Total			37

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Rosmer, m	2	Caughy & Hallman, m	2
J W Porter, m	2	J Moorhead, m	4
Total			12

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wm Smith & Son, m	4	Wm Clark & Co, m	3
Lewis, G & Fitt	4		
Total			8

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
A. V. R. R	3	N Y & C G Coal Co	65
Sable Coal Co	30		
Total			98

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.

Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works

ANDERSON & WOODS

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST REFINED CAST STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works

SINGER, NIMICK & CO

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

CAST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, SPRING AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, SQUARE AND OVAL MACHINERY CAST STEEL, PLATFORM AND SPRING SCALES AND STEEL TIRE.

Cast Fire Iron and Roller Plates.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JESSEY, WELLS & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL.

DEPOT AND WORKS:

Corner Penn and 12th Streets, Ninth Ward, PITTSBURGH.

ROOFING.

SLATE.

Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING

SLATE,

Also, Slating Nails and Felt,

Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 33 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, JR.

E. R. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

R. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

WHEAT—CHOICE

Amber and Red Winter Wheat,

in store and to arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

TY EET.

FINANCIAL.

GOOD INVESTMENT

Near Home.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. 30 Year Bonds,

OF

Buffalo Valley Railroad

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

A BRANCH OF THE

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM GARRETT TO BERLIN, ONLY EIGHT MILES LONG.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually at Western National Bank, Baltimore.

The Graduation, Bridging, &c., completed. Cross Ties delivered ready for superstructure. Nothing wanted to complete it but the laying of the rails, which can be done in thirty days.

The Road up to present date is out of debt. Whole issue of Bonds Eighty Thousand Dollars.

It is a well known fact that Short Line Roads pay the best, and this Line has the additional advantage that it connects with one of the leading Trunk Lines leading to Pittsburgh, and besides, it passes through one of the most productive, beautiful and fertile Mineral Valleys of Pennsylvania, abounding in Timber, Coal, Iron Ore and very superior Fire Clay, the Freights on which alone, without the passenger travel, must produce a large revenue,

FOR SALE AT

85 and Accrued Interest.

BY

Ira B. McVay & Co.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Night Drafts on London.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 5 A. M. and 5 P. M.

LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 1 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA.....CAPT. PHILLIPS

STEAMER ELECTOR.....CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS

STEAMER CHIEFTAIN.....CAPT. WASH. STEWART

STEAMER E. BENNETT.....CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. OAKLILE, Agent.

BROWNSVILLE AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY.

Pomeroy's Side of the Story.

A Very Different Tale from that Told by York and His Associate Schemers.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Before the Senate Committee to-day, Senator Pomeroy submitted a statement denying that he ever gave at any time authority or permission to any man to use money or any valuable thing to control or influence improperly the vote of any member of the Legislature, and explained his interview with York as follows:

"I did now, as to the action of Mr. York and his associate conspirators, I will say, the two facts that have already been stated by witnesses, and the transaction already seems to be purely a business one, having no relation whatever to his vote, which on several occasions he had learned of Mr. pledging to me. About the last of the week before the Tuesday set for the first ballot, Mr. Ed. Eldridge, Mr. W. W. Reynolds, Jot. H. Eldridge, and Mr. Joshua Bowman, Mr. Delong and others, all from my York's support, in his wife's name, of his positiveness of his vote. But some days before I learned that, I had after much deliberation agreed to aid Mr. A. J. Page and associates to start a National bank at Independence, where Mr. Page had a private bank, and having where Mr. Page had a private bank, and having satisfied myself of his ability, capacity and fitness satisfied myself of his institution, I agreed to for the management of such institution, I agreed to furnish him with enough additional means, with what his own twenty-five thousand dollars, to make a sum sufficient to pay the bank debts, and leave bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each. Page urged and was anxious to procure the money before he left Topeka, but I told him that it was inconvenient for me to furnish over $5,000 then, but I would do so soon, and he might depend upon it and make his arrangements accordingly. At this time I met at the Tefft House at Topeka, at the Second National Bank, Leavenworth, who inquired of me if I should not want some currency before starting for Topeka, as he thought from appearances my hotel bills would be larger. First I told him no. Next day I met him and said I should like to get $5,000 in fifty or sixty days, as I had agreed to help a friend to organize a National bank, and he would refund as soon as he got his currency from the government. On Monday last, 24th, a package said to contain $5,000, which I never opened nor counted, or even gave a note or receipt for at the time, and I put the same in my valise. On Monday night, 24th, Mr. York came to my room, having seen me or having sent me word several times before I would do so, and at once began to report to me what had been going on at the anti-Pomeroy caucus, and I heard him through. Before leaving he spoke of a favor I had granted his friend Page, and said Page had requested him to get the money and forward it to him at Independence, and that he (Mr. York) would leave it soon for that purpose. I told him I was not prepared at that time to furnish it, although I had promised it to Page before I left the Topeka. York said perhaps I had no confidence in him. I assured him of my confidence. I told him I could furnish $2,000 at that time, and thought I should be able to furnish $5,000 by the next day. The amount necessary I had calculated would be from $5,000 to $6,000, to pay up the bonds and their premium, in addition to the $25,000 Page and his associates could furnish. I then paid him the first installment of $2,000, and next day I paid a package of $5,000, just as I had received the sum from Borland, and neither gave Borland any note nor took a note from him, but during that day I had sent Mr. King at our office to request Mr. Pomeroy at another to find Page, if he had not left the city, to inform him of the whole transaction. That evening Page called at my room, and at least those gentlemen both returned saying they were unable to find Page, and I rested in the belief that the transaction was closed. I heard of none of the misstatements of facts by York on the floor of the Senate, or of the alleged attempt at bribery, conspiracy, a plot, and told my counsel here (Judge Horton) the whole story, and he always lives in Kansas for Washington. This, in brief, is a history of that charge of bribery, for which I asked of the Senate a committee of investigation, and for this one act, the transaction with Page and York, I now submit myself, and I have no reference whatever to the vote of York, and was made and executed entirely independent of it. I make this statement in the presence of the Senate and on my oath, and I further specially deny, as I stated in the Senate when I demanded this investigation, that I ever entered into any contract or agreement, directly or indirectly, with any man, a member of the Kansas Legislature or not, for votes in my favor, or that I ever directly or indirectly paid or promised to pay to any man one penny or any other sum for his vote for me in the late Senatorial election in Kansas."

Page was examined in relation to his efforts to establish a National bank at Independence, and his statements corresponded with those of Pomeroy.

York was recalled and stated emphatically that he had never had any conversation of any sort with either Page or Pomeroy in relation to bank business.

The case was closed, Mr. Frelinghuysen stating that the committee would not recommend action if it was important to have the money shown by York to have been in Lawrence before the committee. The committee then adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain Culminates—New Government Chosen.

MADRID, February 25.—The Ministerial crisis terminated by the election to-day of the following government by the National Assembly: Figueros, President of Council, received 231 votes; Castelar, Minister of State, 387; Echegaray, Minister of Finance, 220; Margall, Minister of Interior, 226; Acasta, Minister of War, 149; Lopez, Minister of Marine, 176; Tetvan, Minister of Finance, 160; Chao, Minister of Public Works, 174; Serrano, Minister of Colonies, 178. After the election Figueros and Castelar taken their seats Figueros addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾ American securities—5-20s of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 99¾; Erie Railway 51¾. Amount of specie withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day £216,000; rate for money at Stock Exchange to-day was unchanged; open market 1 cent. lower than bank rate. Tallow 45s. Linseed oil 32s 1d@33s 1d.

FRANKFORT, February 25.—United States bonds—5-20s of 62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 25.—Rentes 50 francs 10 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 25.—Cotton dull; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 8,000 bales; American 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet. California white wheat—average 11s 9d@11s 10d; club 12s 6d@11s; red winter 11s 3d@11s 6d; white winter 11s 4d. Flour 29s. Corn 27s@27s 3d. Total receipts of wheat in the past three days 23,000 quarters; American 20,000 quarters. Total receipts of corn for the same time 17,000 quarters; American 12,000 quarters. Yerkes pig iron dull. Manufactured dull, not quotably lower.

ANTWERP, February 25.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

MARDI GRAS.

The Carnival Festivities at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—Notwithstanding the sleet and snow of last night, and the unpropitious state of the weather to-day, the carnival has proven grand success, and it has not lacked the most sanguine expectations of the leading spirits in the movement. Business was suspended, every department obeying the mandates of the King of Misrule and Fun, to do so. Early this morning the streets were filled with maskers personating everything above ground and many beneath. In the afternoon King Rex, attended by thousands of his trusty subjects, paraded the streets in magnificent costumes, mounted on gorgeous vehicles and on foot, the streets being lined with spectators. To-night his sublime Highness, Auro, Commander Memphis Marine Corps, will parade the streets being lighted with calcium and part colored lights. The grand ball to-night, which was an illustration of ornithology from incubation to full-fledged aeronautic birds, and their beaks dipped in nine labeled Credit Mobilier, Tonight the carnival closes with tableaux, masquerade and balls at the various parts of the New Memphis Theater. Throughout the day not a single disturbance occurred to mar festivities.

THE DAY IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25.—The procession of the King of the Carnival which commenced this morning at one o'clock, was very large, comprising among the members those of Nineveh, Thebes, Egyptians, one of Arabs, the King's Own, another of Mamelukes, and that of Atlas. The most attractive of the yachts of the Crescent City Yacht Club mounted on trucks. A tremendous crowd of miscellaneous masters with all kinds of costumes and tricks of the Guild concluded the procession. It was two hours passing a point. The streets were jammed with people from all parts of the country, some on foot and some in vehicles. The carnival procession was a grand success, and will not be soon repeated on a still larger scale next year. The Mistick Krewe of Comus paraded this evening. It was one of the finest display they have ever yet given, consisting of more than two hundred figures all in the most elaborate and artistic costumes. The subject was Darwin's "Origin of the Species," and the missing links in the chain of animal creation. The pageant began with the Zoophyte's Sponge and ended with the Gorilla. All were splendid. Trees admirable, having been prepared in Europe at a large expense. All along the line of march the balconies and fronts were brilliantly lighted and decorated. The St. Charles Hotel and City Hall were splendidly illuminated, as also many other principal buildings, including the newspaper offices. Both the carnival and the mystic krewes gave large balls to-night, the former at Exposition Hall and the latter at the Varieties. The invitations were distributed mysteriously. There was a full attendance and an unusually brilliant display at both places. There are thousands of strangers in the city and the hotels are overflowing. The proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel chartered several large river steamers to furnish sleeping apartments for their guests.

A Disappointed Dog.

[From the Troy Times, February 14.]

Here is a true dog story: A family downtown having a false grate in one of the rooms of the house, placed some red paper behind it to give the effect of fire. One of the coldest days this winter the dog belonging to the household came in from out of doors, and seeing the paper in the grate supposed it was all on fire, and laid down before it, curled up in the best way to receive the glowing heat as it came from the fire. He remained motionless for a long time; feeling no warmth he raised his head and looked over his shoulder at the grate; still feeling no heat he arose and carefully applied his nose to the grate and snuffed of it. Still no warmth. With a look of the most supreme disgust, his tail curled down between his legs, every hair on his body saying "I'm sold," the dog trotted out of the room.

The Sanana Bay Company has issued a circular letter stating that the salaried positions have been supplied; that the current rumor that an excursion is under contemplation is unfounded; that the company has taken no part in the development of the country; and that the Bank of Samana will be established in a few weeks.

Since the war the Southern States have produced 25,259,363 bales of cotton, the cash value of which was $2,669,102,107.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 25.—Arrived—New Lexington, Cincinnati; Alaska, Cincinnati; Grand View, Ohio; Memphis Belle, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Jas. Howard, St. Louis; plenty of freight and no change here for New Orleans; river has risen three inches. Clear and mercury 38.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 25.—Cattle—Receipts 1,730 head; market dull; prices weak and unsettled; sales of good to choice steers at $5 25@5 87½; good to Texans $3 90@4 90; fair native steers $4 20@4 75; shipments 1,168 head. Hogs—Receipts 9,500 head; market active and higher; pens cleaned out at a range of $4 60@4 90 for fair to choice, with several droves of extra at $5 00; shipments 5,893 head. Sheep—Receipts 1,150 head; market active for good to fair and dull for common; sales of good to sheep, averaging 99 to 104 lbs at $4 00, with a lot of extra 109 lbs at $5 75; shipments 1,113 head.

THE loss of Mr. James Bennett, the florist, by the fire on Monday night, will amount to from $5,000 to $7,000. Mr. B. stated that it will reach fully $5,000, and the indications are that it will be considerably beyond that. The insurance was $3,500 in the North America, of Philadelphia. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but it is suspected that it was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Bennett will continue his business at the old stand as soon as the necessary repairs are made.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 25, 1873.

	Cents.
Ald. Charles Stowater, Wilkins, Pa	3
Smith, Porter & Co., New Cumberland, W. Va	3
Mann & Co., New York, N. Y.	3
Robert Baker, Wheeling, W Va	2
Charles C. Huff, Lake George, Pa	3
Albertine Hengen, North Attleboro, Mass	3
Henry Gorman, McKeesport, Pa	2
E. C. Burson, Clarksville, Pa	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The Lenten Season.

The fast of Lent begins to-day, which is designated in the Church calendar as Ash Wednesday. In those families where a strict observance of the fast is enjoined, there will be a marked departure from the usual manner of living, both as regards the supplies on the table and participation in social amusements and recreations ordinarily regarded as unobjectionable, and with those who are strict in the observance of their religious duties, according to the ancient forms of faith, the whole current of the daily life is turned aside as far as possible into the channels of solemn thought and meditation more conducive to those acts of humiliation and self-denial which it is the special design of the season of Lent to foster and prompt.

Fire at the Allegheny Central Hotel.

About half past twelve o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of the Allegheny Central Hotel, at Federal and North Diamond streets, Allegheny. The kitchen of the hotel is in the basement, immediately over which is a store room occupied by Mr. M. T. Heckert, merchant tailor and dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods. From the kitchen an elevator and dumb waiter extends to the main floor of the hotel, through the store room referred to. The fire seems to have originated in the basement, in the elevator, and the flames were carried up by the draught and burned fiercely. When first discovered the storeroom was filled with smoke and flame, but the sewing room of the hotel was securely closed, so that the flames were prevented from gaining much headway in that direction. Although the flames had gained considerable headway, very little trouble was experienced by the firemen in getting them under control, and in less than an hour it was effectually subdued.

The interior of the store of Mr. Heckert was badly damaged, and most of the stock destroyed. Mr. Heckert's loss will probably amount to about four thousand dollars, but it is covered by insurance in the Federal and National of Allegheny, and a Cincinnati company the name of which we did not ascertain. The damage to the hotel portion of the building will not exceed $1,500, and is also covered by insurance. The hotel is kept by Messrs. Miller & Co., but the building is owned by the Messrs. Frazier Bros. The hotel was crowded with guests, and when the flames were discovered on the main floor they were all awakened. A fearful panic ensued, and for a time it was feared that loss of life would result, but fortunately no person was hurt, although some of the ladies are suffering from the effects of the fright, and one or more women they were subjected. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE PISTOL.

Suicide at the Red Lion Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock one of the domestics employed at the Red Lion Hotel, entered a room on the second story of the house, and was horrified to see a man in bed with blood oozing from a wound in his forehead, and in discovering that in his right hand he held a pistol. The alarm was given immediately, and Dr. Rodgers was summoned, but the unfortunate man was beyond medical assistance, and soon after three o'clock expired.

Deceased was a German about 50 years of age, named Joshua Buckley. He was a stout, rather handsome, well built man of about thirty-five years of age. He had evidently been a most deliberate one. The victim, when discovered, was lying in the bed, with the clothes drawn up and neatly folded down across his chest. In his right hand was a small single barrelled Smith & Wesson pistol, and in the rear of his head was a box filled with No. 30 cartridges. He had evidently placed the muzzle of the pistol to the head, the bullet having penetrated the forehead just above the center. On his person was found a letter in an envelope directed to Mr. N. Shaney, which read as follows:

ROCHESTER, February 2, 1873.

LOUIS LACOCK, New Brighton—I will be buried at two o'clock Sunday afternoon. JOSHUA BUCKLEY.

Other letters showing that deceased was embarrassed financially were also found.

The Coroner held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. To-day the remains will be removed to New Brighton for interment. Deceased leaves a wife and several children.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Political vs. Business Management.

In an article giving the history of the Albany Penitentiary, a correspondent of the New York *Times* makes the following statement, which will be read with interest in this community:

I shall add only a few words on the subject of our State Prisons' management, as connected with that of the Albany Penitentiary. Though the discipline maintained at the latter is severe, it is salutary; and the fullest experience demonstrates that it is much better for the prisoners. Loosely managed correctional institutions are really not correctional at all; but efficient management has never been maintained, and, indeed, incompatible with frequent change in the chief officer. The secret of the success of the institution here is simple; the people of Albany have never permitted party politics to interfere with its management. Office seekers have long been warned off the Penitentiary grounds. The people secured a good officer, eminently qualified for his post, and they kept him there for twenty-seven years. They gave him full power to manage the prison and to choose his subordinates, and they were tested by any other standard than fitness for the duties they were to perform. The people two years ago reluctantly consented to the retirement of their old friend, Mr. Lansing Parks, and they have ever since regretted his resignation. It is probable that in the course of time a compromise can be effected. The gentlemen representing the opposition party submitted a series of propositions differing materially from the Legislative bill, but only in the matter of the size of the screen. In regard to the last section, they maintained that a provision should be made for the punishment of all misconduct on the part of those others to withdraw from their work. This was put in the original bill, but was omitted from the last section of the original bill. Of course it was also agreed to by the miners.

The meeting finally adjourned without reaching a satisfactory conclusion on the real points for the settlement of which the call was made.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE applicants for naturalization papers are numerous.

THE Ordinance Committee of Councils will meet this afternoon.

THE Grand Jury twenty-three drunks *et al.*, disposed of by the Mayor yesterday morning.

JOHN BROWN—not "old John"—was Claremonted by the Mayor for thirty days, yesterday, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

THE remains of Philip Dolan, who was found in Spring alley in a dying condition, will be removed to Newark, New Jersey, for interment.

THE Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars from "S." Such gifts are highly valued.

DEPUTY MAYOR Irwin yesterday had before him Hattie Hastings, charged by Nancy Edwards with assaulting her. She was sent for thirty days to Claremont.

CAPT. F. H. COOLEY, of the Scott Legion, yesterday received a telegram from Gen. Jas. S. Negley stating that the memorial to Congress had been received and signed with petitions.

JOHN CLEVERTON was the next speaker. He was a puddler by trade, and the reason, he believed, that men in a still colder condition than gentlemen then was because they never sweat, and therefore did not feel the necessity of liquor. He did not care if they passed fifty Local Options, he was not going to quit liquor if he had to send to Europe for it.

Mr. Thomas Hinds made a few remarks. He said that the question had come up for debate on the 8th of May, 1872, in the British House of Commons, of total abstinence in their localities where two-thirds of the voters should decide against license. The strong objections to it were the same as those in Maine and proved a failure. Mr. Neal Dow was then written to on the subject. Mr. Hindman then read the letter of Mr. Dow, in which he considered the State of Maine was now enjoying from the passage of the Maine law.

Anthony Briegel, a tavern keeper, next spoke. He had learned that when Columbus came to this country he became a drunkard, and Washington was also believed that every one in the house drank. He also said that he believed half of the Bible was false, and the country were crazy. He did not know what would become of the grains were the manufacture of liquor stopped. He was glad that the petition was discharged and come into the city to get work—but not for any of the liquor. The speech created the greatest merriment.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Totten, from the Committee on Resolutions, now returned and submitted the following report:

The Committee on Resolutions present the following with the recommendation that it be adopted and forwarded to Washington:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: The Local Option Convention assembled in Excelsior Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1873, at the call of Hon. Jas. S. Negley, has met to consider the present aspect of affairs in connection with the Local Option bill now pending before you, and your honorable body the following statement of facts:

The Act of Assembly, passed on the 2d day of April, 1872, by the Legislature, was approved by the Governor, on the 25th day of March, 1872, and became a law, by its own limitations, and now is, the established law of the State, and all discussion as to its constitutionality, and the efficiency of this enactment, are irrelevant to the issue now before us.

We accept it as the law of the State, and we are willing to abide by its provisions, and ask for its

But, owing partly to the obscurity in the language of the law, partly to the want of uniformity in the interpretation of the Courts, and partly to the fact that the people have not been fully informed of the provisions of the law, the Local Option bill has not been enforced in many localities, and in some counties not at all.

Under the present law, the question of granting or refusing licenses is left entirely to the discretion of the Court, and the people have no voice in the matter. Hence, in many localities, the number of licenses granted is far greater than the public interests require, and in some localities the number is not sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

Under the present law, the Court has the power to grant licenses to persons of good character, although a majority of the people may be opposed to the granting of such licenses, and the Court has the power to refuse licenses to persons of bad character, although a majority of the people may desire that licenses be granted to them